

# DC Gazette

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25 CENTS AT NEWSSTANDS

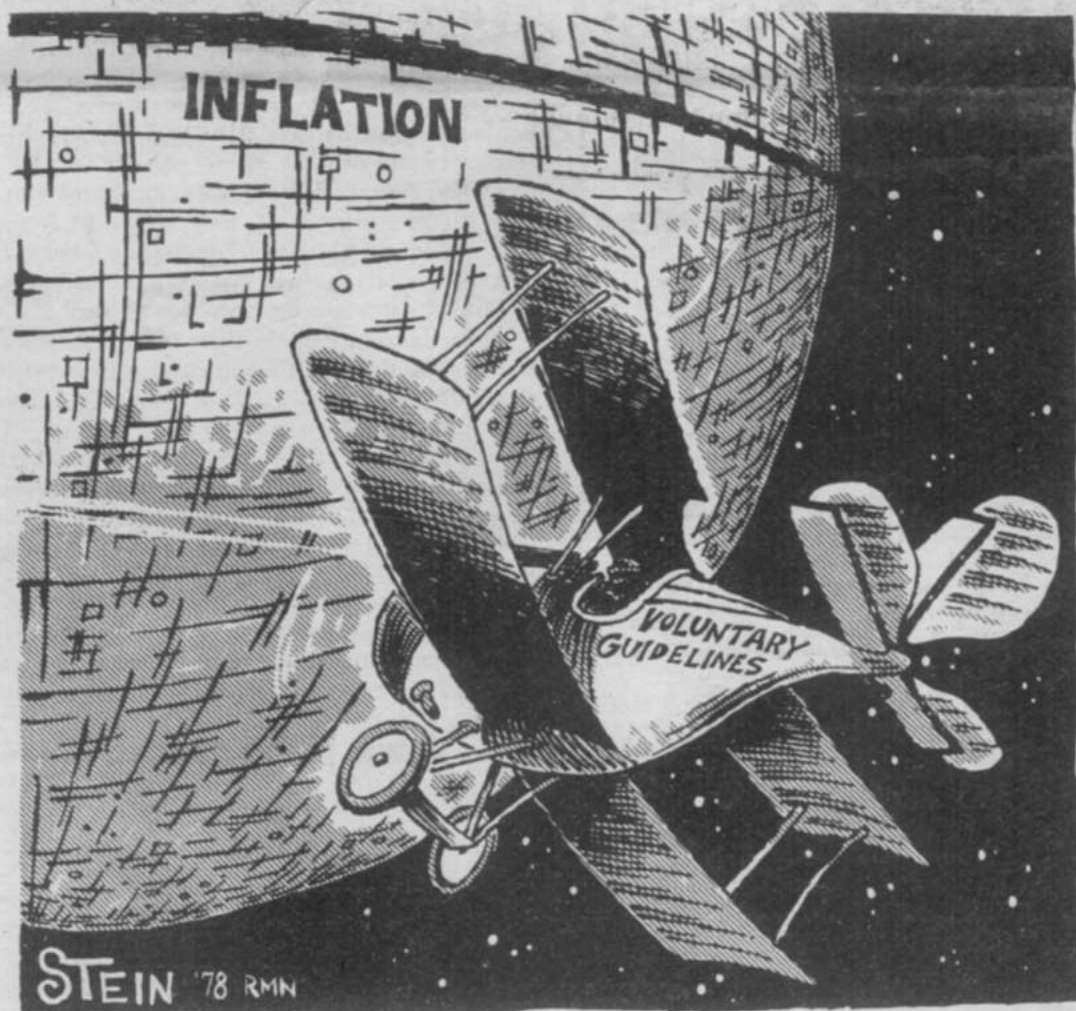


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ELECTIONS**

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## DC GAZETTE

THE DC GAZETTE is published monthly except during the summer when it is published bimonthly. Our deadline is the second Tuesday of the month except for ads, which should be submitted by the third Tuesday of the month. The Gazette is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate and uses the services of Liberation News Service, Pacific News Service, College Press Service, HerSay News Service, and Community Press Features. The Gazette is available by mail for \$5 a year. Single copies are 50¢ if mailed and 25¢ at selected newsstands.

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DUPONT CIRCLE, DC 20009

232-5544



## 'They' & the election

IMAGINE A CITY which is about thirty percent black. The mayor is white, the city council chairman is white, eleven out of the thirteen councilmembers (including all of the at-large members) are white.

An election is held. A black wins one of the at-large seats. A white mayor is elected in a three-way race against two other whites. The winner achieves victory in part because he is able to do better in black precincts than the other two candidates, although he pulls about 28% in white precincts as well.

The city's white journalists, in studying the results, suggest that the campaign indicates a threat to white power in the city; one even goes so far as to say there is a 'master plan' by 'faceless and nameless' people intending to take over the city for blacks.

Change the colors in our little fantasy and you have what has been going on DC since Marion Barry and Betty Ann Kane won election. The election is being viewed in some quarters as a sign that 'they' are taking over the city; only in this case the 'they' are white.

Since this is how myths begin it is worth looking at the racial factors in the recent election to see whether they fulfill the apprehensions of people like Lillian Wiggins of the Afro-American who wrote recently, "This town must never become another Rhodesia ruled by a white minority. We say to the faceless and nameless people trying to lull us to sleep that race will always be a factor with us as long as Ward Three votes the way it does."

In fact, Ward Three did nothing extraordinary in this election. What was extraordinary was that there were three closely matched candidates in the mayor's race. In such a contest minorities can have more influence

than in a two-way race. As blacks have demonstrated time and time again, minorities tend to be more unified in their political choices than majorities. When those with intrinsic power — i.e. the Washington-Tucker constituency in this case — split they naturally risk losing that power. If anyone increased white influence in local politics this election it was Walter Washington and Sterling Tucker — not Marion Barry.

Even in Ward Three, though, the constituency that so frightens Wiggins and others is not that strong. In 1971, Ward Three voted for Joseph Yeldell over Channing Phillips and Walter Fauntroy. In the 1971 school board race it preferred Anita Allen over Marion Barry. In 1974 it selected Walter Washington over Clifford Alexander. And in 1978 it gave Marion Barry less than half of its votes. Ward Three not only isn't monolithic it tends to vote the way Wiggins would like it to.

The case of Betty Ann Kane brings in other factors. Unlike the mayor's race where three formidable political warhorses challenged each other, the at-large race was a classic DC rhubarb with nine people running against each other. Some of these candidates, like black Goldie Johnson and white Marie Nahikian, had substantial constituencies drawing about 24% of the vote between them. But the front runners were Kane and H.R. Crawford. Crawford lost by about 5 percentage points, in part due to the heavy support for Kane in Ward Three.

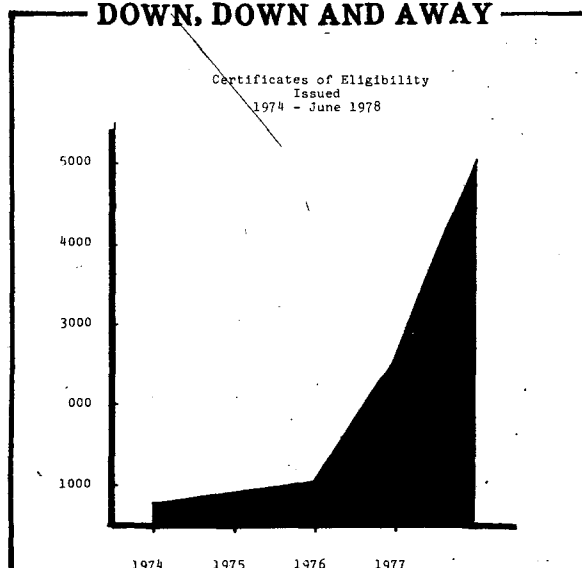
The simple explanation for this is racial. But if you go back again to the 1974 primary, in which four black candidates and one white candidate ran, the white candidate got only 21% of the vote, coming in second behind Del Lewis. Ward Three favored Lewis and Carl Bergman, the white candidate, both not widely known before the campaign, over the far better known Marion Barry. Given a choice between a little known black and a little known white, they chose the black, albeit not by much.

True, in the general election they favored a white in a race with seventeen candidates, due largely to the influx of Republicans and independents. But the point is that race is only one factor in the complex politics of Ward Three.

Betty Ann Kane could not have won without white support but there is nothing unusual about this since she earned it, just as she earned her substantial black support throughout the rest of the city. Because of her service on the school board, she had developed a network of supporters in precincts all over DC, and they came through for her in September. She was also far better organized and a better campaigner than Crawford. Organization and constituent service counts in DC politics as elsewhere and those who think they can win an election simply because of race or because people have heard their name in the media will continue to be disappointed.

The fact that Kane won an at-large seat, furthermore, does not skew the ethnic balance of DC politics. Even if one more white were elected to the council that body would just barely meet the proper racial balance under an affirmative action program. Whites remain slightly underrepresented in DC elected office.

## DOWN, DOWN AND AWAY



This chart (provided by the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association) shows how condominium conversion has boomed here in recent years. Next?

It is important to remember this amidst all the fussing over the Kane victory. At the same time, we suspect that while the symptoms may have been diagnosed wrongly, those who are skittish over the Barry and Kane wins are so because they have, belatedly, noticed a disease.

There is not doubt that the city is being replanned for the affluent, the white, the childless and the commuter. But there is nothing new about this. If there is a master plan it dates back to at least the beginning of the Washington administration and it will be ironic if Barry finds himself presiding helplessly over an inexorable transformation of the city. He would undoubtedly be blamed for it just as Abe Beame was blamed for sins accumulated by the Lindsay and other previous administrations. But the truth is, if this city changes dramatically, either in terms of race or economic composition, the blame rightly should be laid at the feet of Walter Washington and his until recently trusted companion, Sterling Tucker.

The wrong assumptions and values have been piled on top of each other, year after year, until we find ourselves with forces in motion that no one seems to know how to control. We berate and bemoan but our capacity to change things seems to diminish with each passing year.

The Gazette, among others, has said this over and over in different ways. Our suspicion is that we are hearing the cry from traditionally conservative serments of the city because the effect of planning mistakes are drifting out of white neighborhoods like Georgetown and biracial communities like Capitol Hill and Adams Morgan and into the heart of black turf. Years after the threat was posed, blacks in Wards Four and Five and across the river are realizing that they, too, could be a target.

We have tried to argue, in matters such as the Georgetown waterfront, that the dangers were not simply directed at a white, affluent minority, that if Georgetown could not keep out the land-grabbers, Shaw, Deanwood and Petworth would ultimately be threatened as well.

But there has been an attitude — certainly at city hall and perhaps elsewhere — that it was all right to improve the tax base at the expense of whites. Mayoral advisers such as Julian Dugas, for example, made little effort to hide their contempt for Ward Three. And when predominantly white communities such as the West End were rezoned, black politicians just looked the other way.

What's curious about this as a racial matter is that white progressives have ended up ended up fighting unhealthy white influences in local government while many blacks sat back and were unconcerned.

Now the disastrous kowtowing of the Washington-Tucker administration to the white real estate lobby is beginning to tell in other parts of town as well. And it is much harder to do something about this now than it would have been five or ten years ago.

Actually, the racial aspects of all this obscure the fact that it's basically an economic struggle, but if we are going to bring race into it, let's keep the facts straight. No white liberal has to apologize for supporting either Marion Barry or Betty Ann Kane. At some point, though, a number of blacks who have held powerful positions in the city government should explain why they supported and even subsidized the interests of an avaricious minority of the white minority as long as they did.

# FREE PARKING FOR ACTIVISTS

THE GAZETTE WILL RUN FREE ads for non-profit action groups on a space available basis. The ads may be submitted in one of two forms:

1. Type the ad (with a good carbon ribbon) or use a black pentel pen. Copy may be no wider than 2 1/2" and no longer than 3". Single-space. Typing the ad vertically on a 3x5 file card is a good way to do this.

2. You may prepare your own camera-ready ad 3x3 or smaller.

We occasionally have space to run larger ads but you should always submit a smaller ad with it to make sure your message gets in.

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If you want us to type your copy the price is \$1 for the first 20 words and 5¢ a word thereafter.

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- PROPOSE BIKEWAYS FOR THE CITY(1968)
- PROPOSE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS(1969)
- PRESENT THE CASE FOR DC STATEHOOD (1970)
- PROPOSE A SUNSHINE LAW (1971)
- REVEAL THE TRUE EXTENT OF METRO'S FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT (1971 on)
- PROPOSE THE REINTRODUCTION OF STREETCARS (1972)
- REVEAL MASSIVE INEQUITIES IN PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS (1973)
- RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NATIONAL VISITORS CENTER BOONDOGGLE (1969 on)

The Gazette is the paper that first exposed the convention center scandal and helped defeat it the first time it went before Congress. . . that helped to kill an Urban Development Corporation scheme modelled on the now-bankrupt New York UDC. . . that was first to propose a speculation tax, property tax deferral, and homeowners' exemptions. . . that has been the leading voice in the media fighting against freeways, real estate speculation, developer landgrabs and the severest journalistic critic of the city's urban removal policies and waste in city government.

FIND OUT WHAT'S HAPPENING TO YOUR CITY BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE. You can use the form below:

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1739 Conn Ave NW, DC 20009

Please send me a year's trial subscription to the Gazette. I enclose two bucks.

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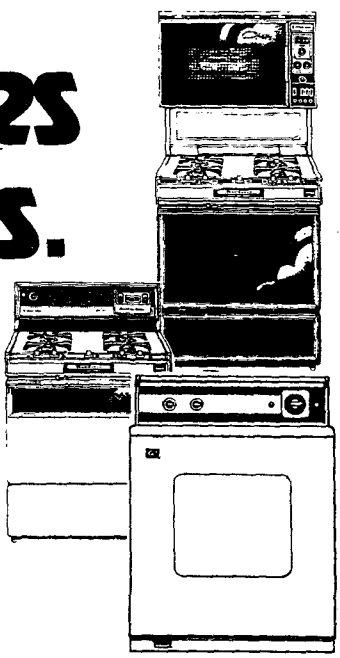
With the cost of energy rising, nearly everyone is looking for ways to save.

And what better way than with a new gas range or dryer with automatic ignition?

See the new gas ranges with no pilot light for surface units or oven to waste gas. Dryers with no pilot light either. And that really saves gas!

Now's the best time to see them. During the 30th Anniversary Autumn Round-Up at your favorite gas appliance dealer.

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WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY





### STOPPING THE CENTER

The battle over the Astrodud isn't over yet. A coalition of citizens are collecting signatures to get the issue on the ballot as a referendum. Call Jack Phelan at 632-4990 or 543-6239 if you can help. . . Meanwhile, the city council is dragging its heels on establishing rules for referenda, obviously not wanting to deal with the convention center issue. The courts will probably have to rule on whether the council can stonewall carrying out a provision of the charter.

### And away we go

THIS TOWN is being torn down so fast that we can only hit some of the highlights. Like Sholl's Cafeteria on Connecticut Avenue which is due to make way for a Bloomingdale's. Sholl's special of the week recently was Swift's Premium Select Liver (60 cents) with onions (75 cents). On the back of the flyer announcing this bargain was a plea to customers to help the cafeteria find a real estate agent "who could search out a location in this vicinity that be comparable to our present one."

A "We Won't Move" march is being planned for November 18, beginning at the Kenesaw apartments and ending at the District Building. Gretchen Young at 462-7819 or 882-8058 has information. . . Residents at the Chateau Thierry on S Street might want to join the march. Their building is up for sale, too.

A lot of the action is centering on Dupont Circle, where a proposal to downzone the area is before the Zoning Commission. And we may have to take more than an editorial interest in this. The American Psychiatric Association, which is meant to make life saner, is tearing down the Benbow restaurant and pub and replacing it with a 90-foot office building. That's just one block away from the Gazette. If you don't hear from us next month, you'll know why.

One of the more interesting efforts to save an old building is the growing fight to rescue the Sumner School from potential developers who have their eye on the site. Washington Post lawyer Edward Bennett Williams is one of those who has been dealing

in the area so you may not hear too much about it from that quarter. The Hawthorne School was recently kicked out of Sumner with unseemly haste and now it stands empty — carrion fodder.

The Sumner School has, however, been proposed for inclusion on the landmarks list. It was built in 1872 and is the prime physical link remaining from the days when public education was first provided blacks after the Civil War. It's a handsome structure which, among other things, was the site for five years of the Preparatory High School, forerunner of M Street High School and Dunbar. The building also housed the executive offices of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown. Whether a little history will stand in the way of progress remains to be seen.

### Wolfspeak

WOLF VON ECKARDT is emoting again. He was inspired this time by the Georgetown waterfront case. "The city won. Georgetown separatism is defeated," he cried as he deftly ducked between the double-parked vehicles on M Street. The Post's leading historical revisionist went on to make a series of claims that are remarkable even for him. According to Wolf, it was the city's planners, "directed by ex-newspaperman Ben Gilbert" who saved the Willard, made the Pennsylvania Avenue redevelopment plan "more friendly and relaxed," are "helping to stop the march of anonymous office high rise buildings up Connecticut" and performed other wonders too numerous to mention here. Wolf concludes by saying that "it is probably safe to say that we have one of the most enlightened municipal planning offices in the country."

So, you see, George Orwell is alive and well in the Style section. In fact, MPO didn't do some of the things von Eckardt claimed for it, had to be bludgeoned into doing others and has done still more things that not even the guru of Grahamland dares mention in print. We could get mad, but some activists who have spent years trying to get MPO to do some of the things Wolf said they did out of the goodness of their heart got a chuckle out of the piece. The one thing that saves Wolf from becoming dangerous is that his fawning lacks subtlety.

We do have one complaint, although it may not be

von Eckardt's department. The drawing of the new Carr-Landow development on Pennsylvania Avenue printed recently in the Post was reversed, having the effect of moving the National Theatre a block or so west and making the marquee read backwards. It is our feeling that if the Post is going to editorialize on the importance of these new developments it should be able to discern whether they are put in backwards. It never would have happened if ex-newspaperman Ben Gilbert had stuck with the Post.

### REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

Thanks to the generosity of the Redevelopment Land Agency and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Commission, J. Willard Marriott, Oliver Carr, Theodore Hagans, and Quadrangle Inc. will not have to go through the winter without new prime development sites. If you would like to contribute your home or office to the city's Gifts for the Neediest Program, write RLA, PADC or the Municipal Planning Office.

### THE GENERAL

THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION IS PLANNING A NEW OFFICE BUILDING NORTH OF DUPONT CIRCLE...



SOME PEOPLE SAY THIS WOULD RUIN THE AREA'S SCALE, ITS HISTORY, AND ITS SERVICES...



THEY SAY ANY ASSOCIATION THAT WOULD TEAR UP A LANDMARK AREA SHOULD HAVE ITS HEAD EXAMINED...



BUT I SAY THEY SHOULDN'T PICK ON PSYCHIATRISTS NOW THAT THEY'RE FINALLY DOING SOMETHING USEFUL!

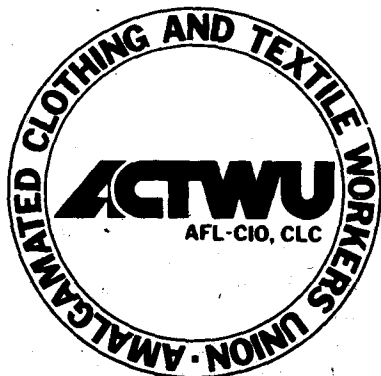


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12 NOON GALLERY PLACE  
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## Blowing in the wind

THE North Anna nuclear plant is seventy miles southwest of here and would normally be considered out of our circulation area. But last August helium balloons were released from near the site. When they were found, most of them by a day later, people sent the attached postcards back to the Citizens Energy Forum, which was conducting the little experiment. The cards came not only from DC, but from north of Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Delaware. If something really happens down there, don't follow the black limosines. They may only be going as far as Camp David.

## Furthermore...

THE fame of Archihorse is spreading. Eight Archihorse cartoons by John Wiebenson were reprinted, with translations, in *Bauwelt*, a building magazine in Germany. The headline read "Archihorse: Der Welt bestinformiertes Pferd." Which is what we have been trying to tell you.

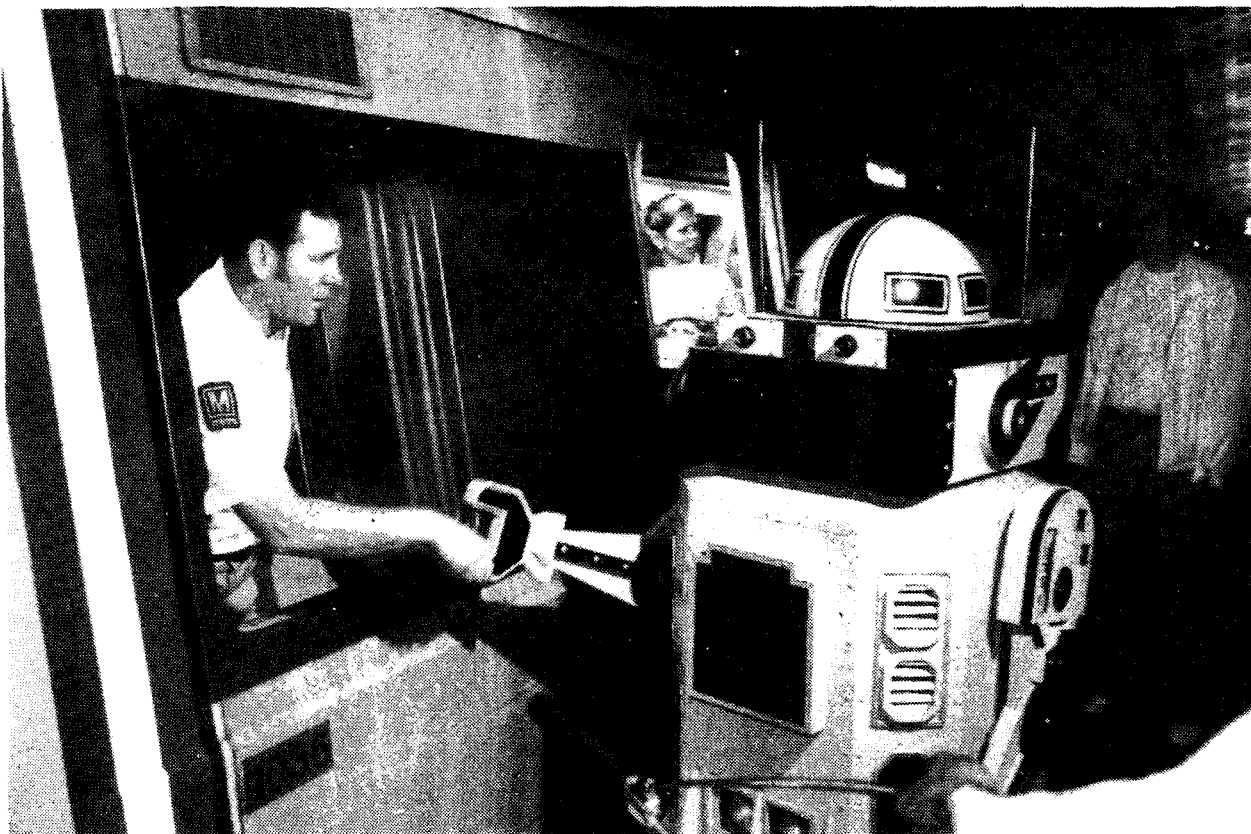
PLANNED PARENTHOOD has opened its Birds 'n' Bees Boutique, providing family planning books, birth control comics, non-prescription contraceptives, tote bags, bumper stickers and everything else you need to be safe rather than sorry. It's at 1108 16th but has funny hours so call 347-8500 first.

THE WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER has started a pre-enlistment counseling program to provide information on the pitfalls of military service and information on alternatives. The center is seeking volunteers and referrals. Call 234-2000.

COUNCILMEMBER Spaulding has proposed that the hours of residential parking limitations be extended from 630 pm to 9 pm.

ALTHOUGH SOME OF media made a noise about the council voting the mayor, the school board and itself a pay raise, it seems to us that the sums are reasonable for doing some of the hardest jobs in town. School board members, particularly, have been shoddily treated in the past. The new bill would give them \$17,000 a year - not as much as some of the reporters covering the board get, but a start.

THE FIGHTING HAS begun for Marion Barry's chair on the finance and revenue committee. Betty Ann Kane and Dave Clarke are both interested. Either would be good, but we go with Clarke on this one because of his long record of proposing tax reform and his council experience. Many of his proposals -- from the elimination of the food tax to the creation of a speculation tax -- are now law.



BELEAGUED BY COMPLAINTS about its fare machines, Metro has announced plans to upgrade its fare collection system (above right) WMATA photo by Paul Myatt.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE PRESERVATION LAW

I though preservation laws genuinely seek to protect us from the worst, legislative intervention into a creative process, namely architectural design, necessarily also confounds the best. It places in the hands of a committee composed of unlike minds, the power to shape what has always been and what always will centrally be an individual creative process, founded on experiment and risk.

What is the risk of allowing this process to continue unregulated? What harm is so great that another protective layer need be put on the environment? And what is the cost of this protection? I believe it is a dulling of this same environment, taking the risk out of it and a-

voiding the fear something bad may happen by heavy-handed protection of what now exists.

Reverence for the past may seem to be respect for the product of an earlier age. Actually, it is its greatest insult. Undifferentiated protection again ignores the best, by giving equal homage to the worst. The (historic preservation) law is not being proposed in a city whose past is disappearing. If that were the case, we would desperately need extended protections and design review. But look around. This city is engulfed in near-worship for what the proposed legislation suggests is fragile and vulnerable. Block after block of sixty to eighty year old structures are being restored and renovated, extending their lifespan and bringing new vitality to them. The historic character of the city generally is not threatened. That is not the risk.

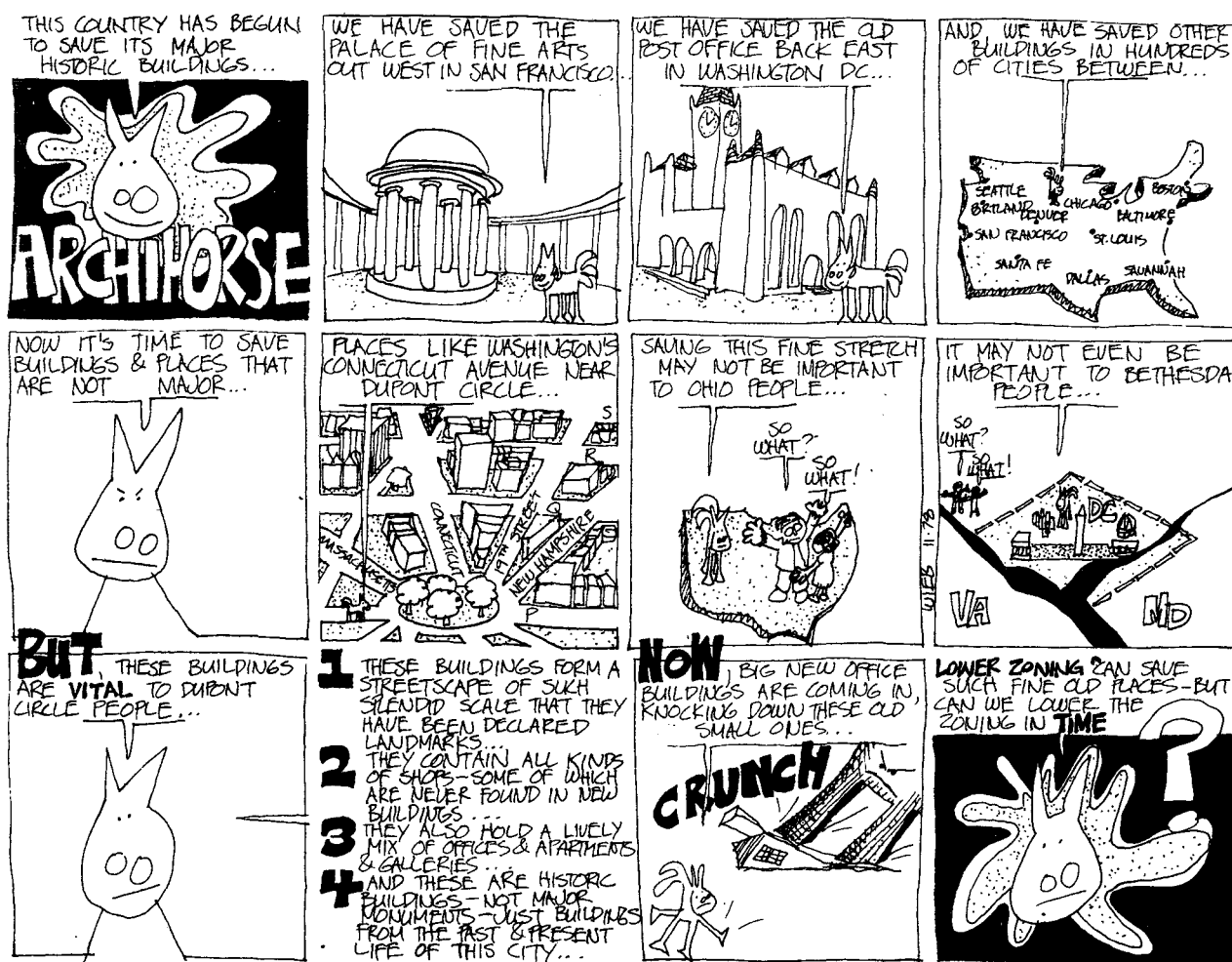
What is at risk is the loss of special places, not average places. And though their protection must cost us some freedom of action and opportunity, their loss would be a greater cost, because they are not average, because they are unique or, where they are the last of their kind, an endangered species, they are disappearing and irreplaceable. These structures, singly or as rows, must be protected from demolition and facade alteration. That's where the real loss could occur and where the protection is worth having. Reverence for the past is just stupid if it isn't reverence for the best of the past.

How can this protection be implemented? What is the smallest pool of red tape that all of us must swim through to provide the necessary minimum protection? Since the first and most abiding principle should be to risk the best and the worst, rather than insist on the average, the consistent, the safe (boring and banal), it must follow that a lot be left to chance with individual buildings, parts of buildings and with groups of buildings. Since we're talking about a finite number of 'historic' buildings, we can have one big fight now to decide what will receive hard and fast protection and what will receive no protection short of demolition delay. Once the smoke clears, we'll be able to concentrate our efforts on the best, not interfering with routine changes to routine structures. Cooling-off periods to slow demolition and provide opportunities for advocacy would remain in force for landmark districts as is now the case.

A 'special buildings' list would have two benefits: it would prize the best and, secondly, remove the looming and enormous nemesis of 'taste' from the hands of the regulators. If buildings are simply protected totally or not at all, an issue is avoided and, in this renovation frenzy, the goal still achieved. Non-special buildings would be left unprotected and vulnerable to the forces of changes and of life.

We're not going to lose the past here, especially with some loving attention to its special flourishes. We might, however, lose the present and its vitality through unnecessary regulation, and that is really the greater risk.

MILTON SHINBERG  
Architect





## SWAMPOODLE'S REPORT

HI THERE, BOYS AND GIRLS, IT'S your old friend, the Joseph Kraft of E Street, back with more hot items from the town with less rights and more elections than any place in America. I'm not kidding. You think it all ends this month. But it's worse than that. In January the new folks take over, only some of them aren't so new, so they'll be leaving their present seats on the city council and school board. That means another election in the spring. And some of those who win that one will be vacating seats, which means another election in July and then — well, the game isn't officially over until Bill Simons and Conrad Smith end up supporting the same candidate. The best advice I can give any politician is don't date your campaign literature.

Everyone's been awfully hard on the elections board. I tend, however, to agree with Winnie the Pooh who said once that you can't help respecting someone who can spell Tuesday even if they can't spell it right. Besides, it cuts down on the possibility of fraud; you can't cheat the system until there is one.

The board has become positively paranoid about the whole thing. It claimed there was a conspiracy to prevent it from using new voting machines in the November election. It would like to question several of its employees about this but they haven't come back from MacDonald's yet. Then the board asked the US At-

torney's office to prosecute Channel Four reporter Don-ya Penyak for registering her dog as a DC voter. Some i-rate DC voters have gone to the US Attorney's office and asked it to prosecute the elections board for treating them like dogs.

Everyone is mad. Elections board member Jeanus Parks Jr. said of the Penyak case, "This is one of the high crimes. . . particularly at these times. . . I think it is heinous." That shows how far this city has come in its war against crime. It's a lot easier to be heinous than it used to be.

We don't know the whole story, though, because Channel Four isn't talking. Neither is Donna Penyak, who refused comment on advice of her veterinarian.

Marion Barry has been busy these past few weeks. After winning the primary, he made new friends like crazy. The Board of Trade gave him tons of money, a group of Baptist preachers gave him a fatted calf and David Eaton, who endorsed Sterling, issued a statement saying he was sorry he had violated his faith by making up his mind.

It's really fun watching the Democrats make up after a primary, hugging and kissing and denying that they meant all those awful things they said a few weeks back. We could do away with divorce in America if unhappy couples would simply run against each other in a Democratic primary. They'd be back together in no time.

There's lots of other news as well, like the rumor that Ben Bradlee is in line for head of the Municipal Planning Office. But life goes on as it always has. On neighborhood streets the leaves are falling. All over town the campaign posters are dropping gently to the ground. And along Connecticut Avenue the Scientology flyers are drifting softly in the wind. I came past one of the Scientologists the other day. He was actually *listening* — to a clean-cut young man who was saying, "But you see, if you receive Him, it doesn't matter what you've done or what you've been. He understands." Now that's what I call news.

The number of decent eating places has declined rapidly in recent weeks. First, they closed Schwartz's. Then Bassins burned. Investigators suspect arson. Long-time customers suspect a party of eight all ordering their cheeseburgers well done. The only person happy about the loss of Bassins is the productivity chief at the District Building. He told reporters, "I never did think it took three hours to eat a hand-carved beef sandwich."

Meanwhile, government continues to grow, providing us with services we never dreamed were possible. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has opened a disco in its basement. And the DC school system has set up a hotline with recorded information about vacancies. I called it the other day, but the only thing open were two seats on the school board.

That's it for now. Remember that no one has proved that roll-on deodorants cause cancer and keep in mind the immortal words of Sonny Liston's manager: "Sonny Liston has a lot of good points. It's his bad points that aren't so good."

*Josiah X. Swampoodle*  
Purveyor of split infinitives for more than forty years.

*There's more DC STUFF ON PAGE 13*

### WHERE TO FIND THE GAZETTE

**CHEVY CHASE**  
Connecticut & McKinley (SW corner)

**FRIENDSHIP**  
Wisconsin & Jennifer (SW corner)

**CLEVELAND PARK**  
Wisconsin & Newark (SW corner)  
Conn & Newark (NW corner)

**DUPONT CIRCLE**  
Outside 1739 Conn Ave  
Conn & Que (SW corner)

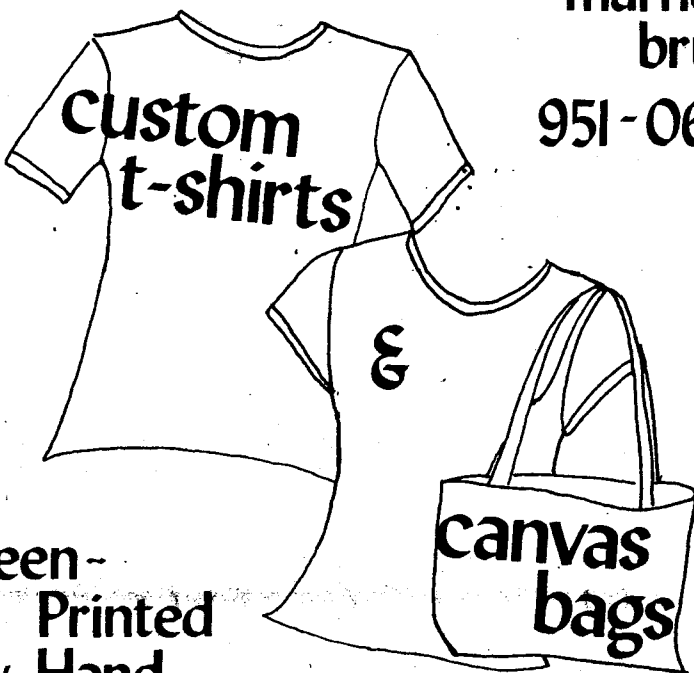
Kramer Books  
Dupont/South Metro

**DOWNTOWN**  
17th & Penna Ave (NW corner)  
K between 19th & 20th (north side)  
19th & M (SW corner)  
Conn & M (SE corner)  
Conn & L (SW corner)  
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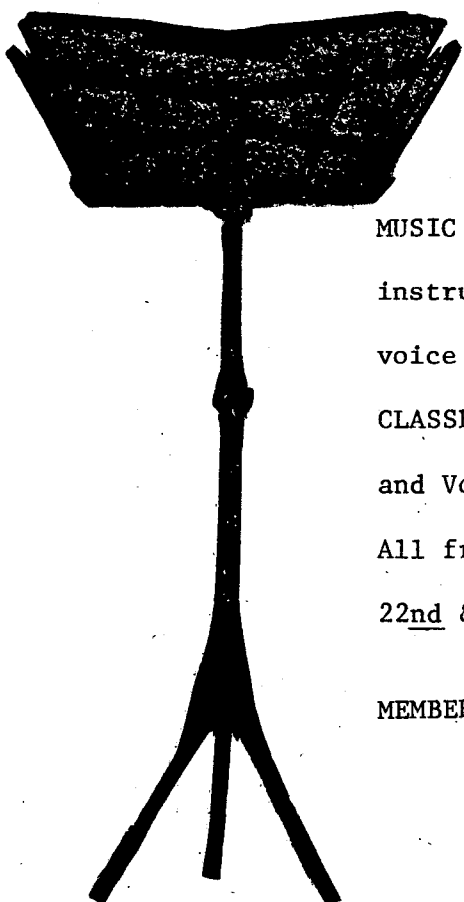
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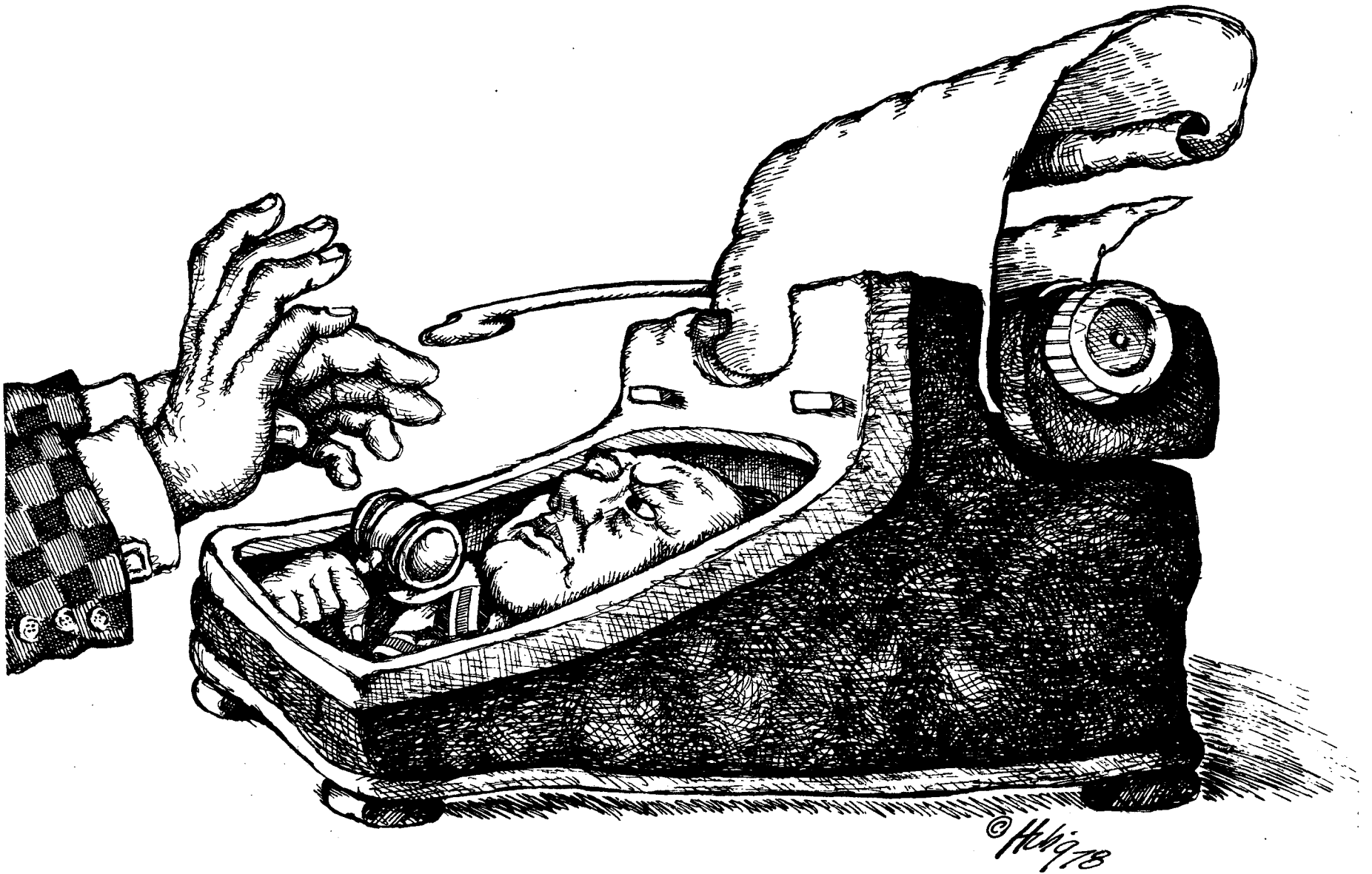
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# Apple Pie

*An American Report*



## Notes From the Real World

THE RELIGION editor of the Cleveland Press, George Plagenz, is attempting to raise the quality of services in the Cleveland area by rating them. Plagenz, who is an ordained minister himself and a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School, started reviewing and grading services last February. He says that since that time, his newspaper has been bombarded with irate phone calls and hate mail demanding that he be fired.

THE DISCO LITE COMPANY has announced plans to begin marketing a complete line of what they call "body lighting" fashions. Included in the line of electrified fashions will be bow ties, belts, handbags and slacks, all of which contain small miniaturized lighting systems. The self-contained light shows will be provided by small, light-emitting diodes which are powered by tiny batteries of the type used in small cameras. Batteries are not included.

HUNDREDS OF PRODUCTS — including meat, poultry, flour, TV dinners and cheese — are reported to be commonly shortweighted at grocery stores. This is the finding of studies by the Consumer Federation of America, the New York Department of Consumer Affairs and the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The New York agency has cracked down on the problem, and has been collecting some \$1 million annually in fines from packagers. The California department, which has 1000 inspectors checking on short-weighting, has found that the problem extends beyond the supermarket; gasoline and oil are being shortweighted as well.

ENGINEERS from the British auto-making firm, B-L Limited, recently arrived in New York City to make plaster casts of that town's pot holes. The pot holes will be reproduced on the company's testing track as an ultimate challenge to its vehicles.

A NEW STUDY has found that killers of black people rarely end up on death row, while the killers of

white people do. Sociologist William Bowers of Northeastern University researched the criminal backgrounds of the 200 inmates on death row in Georgia, Florida and Texas — about a half of all death row inmates in the country. Bowers found that about 40% of the condemned were blacks who had killed whites, 50% were whites who had killed whites, and ten percent were blacks who had murdered blacks. Others studies have found that about 45% of all murder victims in these three states were black.

In addition, Bowers says, only six percent of those arrested for homicides are blacks who killed whites, yet they account for 40% of those on death row. Bowers reports he knows of only one case in the three states where a white man is on death row for killing a black.

OFFICIALS OF THE McDONALDS Corporation headquarters in Illinois admit they are desperately trying to quell a rumor making its way around the country that their company profits are being turned over to a devil-worshipping cult. The rumor had apparently been making the rounds of a number of rural churches in the heart of America's Bible Belt, and company officials now admit that it's hurting sales. McDonald's executive Doug Timberlake reports that he has been making appearances at churches and more recently at the Baptist Ministers' Association in Birmingham, Ala., to squelch the rumor. The company has even considered a national advertising campaign to deny the charges, but decided that the approach would only spread the story to millions of people who had not already heard it. According to the rumor, McDonald's founder Ray Kroc, has been donating part of his profits to the San Francisco-based Church of Satan. The church says it never comments on the identity of its donors.

A FOUR YEAR OLD California boy has been accused of growing 42 marijuana plants. Deputies from the Santa Cruz sheriff's office say that the boy's mother was the first one confronted after a large pot patch was found growing in their yard "They're my son's," the woman reportedly told deputies. The young boy, whose name was not released, was then summoned into the room and reportedly confessed to tending the garden. Neither the boy nor his mother have been formally charged because the deputies did not advise them of their rights.

THE US STATE DEPARTMENT is proposing that the Mexican government begin mixing its paraquat with a powerful odor-causing chemical before the herbicide is sprayed on pot fields. State Department program officer Leslie Alexander says that the chemical agent that will probably be recommended for use in Mexico is one known informally as 'extract of orange peel.' According to Alexander, when pot containing traces of this extract is burned, it will smell horrible. Says Alexander, "The smell has been described as 'skunk-like,' but actually it's worse than that. A better description would be that it smells like dog turds, but obviously the media can't use that description."

## The Body Beat

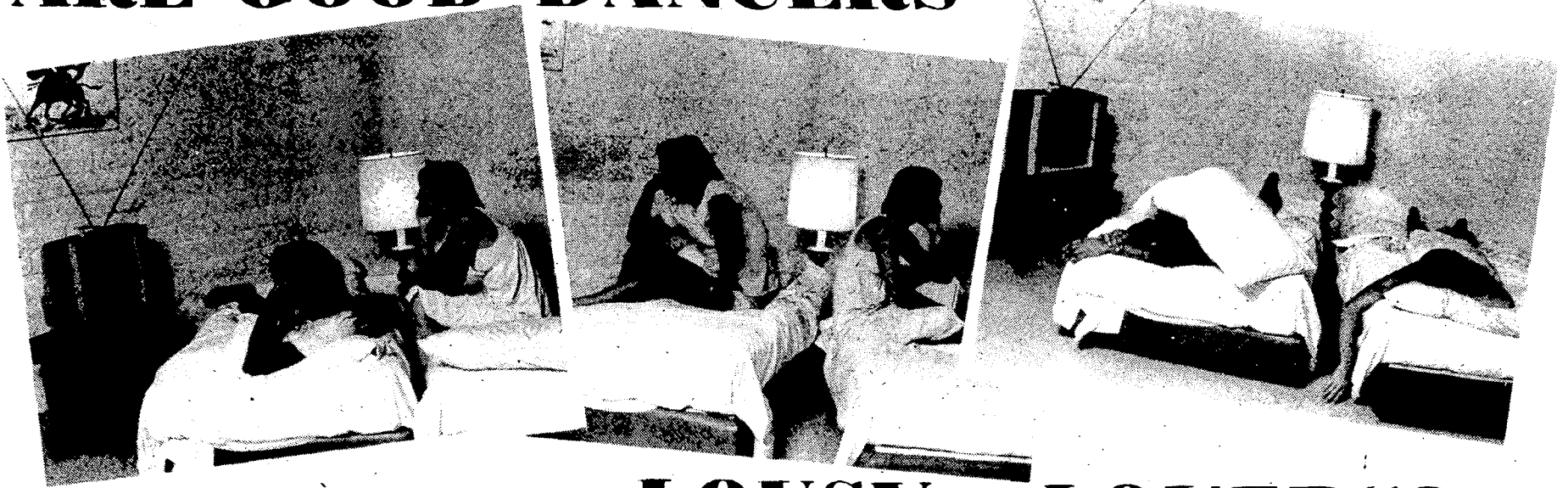
THE CANCER CAUSER of the month is vegetable fat. Three University of Maryland researchers suspect that the vegetable fat in oleomargarine, cooking oil and shortening may be a major cause of breast and colon cancer. They base their theory on an analysis of per capita consumption and cancer deaths over a 60-year period. Their studies found what they termed significant 'positive correlations' between cancer deaths and the amount of vegetable fats consumed. They say they found no correlation between the amount of animal fat consumed and cancer. Their findings may be significant because many people have been switching away from animal fats which have been linked to high cholesterol levels and heart disease.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that although 'natural' breads cost about twice as much as plain old white bread, consumers are increasingly willing to pay the price and experiment with all sorts of darker breads, including ethnic, gourmet and health loaves. According to the Journal, between 1972 and 1977, the production of dark breads rose nearly 68% while the production of white bread actually fell 4.4%. Dark breads now account for 25% of the bread business, up from 15% just six years ago.



# ARE GOOD DANCERS

PHOTOS BY BRUCE SCHOCKEY



## LOUSY LOVERS?

Good dancers make poor lovers. This startling finding is the result of a study published in the August issue of *West Coast Psychology and Social Science Review*. Dr. Otto Gotbinder, a psychologist connected with a private clinic in Van Nuys, screened over 5,000 men and women between the ages of 18 and 36 who habituate discotheques and country rock bars in Southern California. In the magazine article, Dr. Gotbinder said "I was startled; the data suggests that the prevailing societal belief, that there is a positive correlation between dancing ability and sexual giftedness, is a myth."

Employing questionnaires and personal interviews, Dr. Gotbinder spent over a year compiling his data, then used a

computer model to project state and nationwide figures. The researchers collected the data by attending disco and country swing contests in scientifically selected bars throughout the Southern California area. The contest winners, who were not told the real purpose of the study, were interviewed in order to get a list of the names of sexual partners that they had had in the previous week. "I was surprised," Dr. Gotbinder admitted, "by the ease with which we were able to obtain this information from the subjects. Both men and women were eager, even anxious, to 'kiss and tell,' as it were. This phenomenon in itself warrants study." After the list was obtained, the people named on the list were contacted and

asked to rate the subjects as lovers on a scale of one to ten. The average rating for skillful dancers was 3.26. As a control, the same procedure was followed with the least skillful dancers, who, as Dr. Gotbinder noted, had shorter lists. To insure objectivity in determining the criteria for "poor" dancers, the control group consisted of people taking beginning lessons in disco and country swing and those who had quit in frustration. As lovers, the poor dancers averaged 7.34 on the scale of sexual ability.

"Of course," Dr. Gotbinder concluded in the article, "we did not consider other forms of social dance, for instance, the waltz, the tango, or square dancing, but our findings do strongly suggest that as far as

disco and country swing are concerned, the more adept the dancer, the less satisfying he or she is as a lover." Dr. Gotbinder offered several hypotheses to explain the inverse correlation between dancing and sexual skills. When collecting data, the researchers observed an abnormal self-absorption manifested by the best dancers, as if he or she perceived his or her respective partner as a mirror-image, a one-dimensional reflection of himself or herself. According to Dr. Gotbinder, "such conceptualizing may be unconsciously transferred to the sphere of coital behavior, that is to say, in bed good dancers 'make love' to themselves — not the most emotionally satisfying sexual dynamic."

Another hypothesis is that the rigidly structured steps of disco and country swing demand, in Dr. Gotbinder's words, "an almost pathological preoccupation with technique." This preoccupation may surface in the bedroom to the detriment of spontaneity and deep feeling. Dr. Gotbinder believes that "sexual interfacing, for good dancers, may become a species of a highly mechanized ritual, a kind of sexual athleticism for its own sake, a 'horizontal hustle,' as it were. But then, Dr. Gotbinder concludes in the study, "what do I know? I'm only a psychologist." •

—NEWSREAL/APS

NON-SMOKING women married to smoking husbands die on the average of four years earlier than those whose husbands don't smoke. That's the conclusion of Gus Miller, a statistician at Edinboro State College in Pennsylvania. Miller and his assistants obtained death records for Erie County during 1972-75 and then interviewed 8000 survivors of the deceased for information on smoking habits, work habits, health and weight and the spouse's smoking habits.

A STUDY OF EX-SMOKERS HAS concluded that the best way to stop smoking is to quit cold turkey. Two UCLA medical researchers report that what they call a 'severe craving' for tobacco can begin within two hours after withdrawing from cigarettes. This craving often continues at a heightened state for about a week. But after that, it declines noticeably. The researchers say that smokers who try to cut back slowly rather than quit all at once are continually reinforcing their need to smoke.

PHILADELPHIA SINUS specialist David Myers says that after years of treating sinus sufferers, he is convinced that the ailment often comes, not from pollen or dampness, but from stress. Myers estimates that 40% of all nasal problems including sinus headaches are "psychogenic in origin." Myers says that stress often causes the nasal tissues to swell. In his practice, instead of prescribing drugs or a move to combat sinus problems, he helps people learn to relax through hypnosis, yoga and meditation.

DOCTOR SHIRLEY ZUSSMAN, of the American Association of sex educators, therapists and counselors, says that more than 50 percent of the persons applying for sex counseling today complain of a low interest in sexual relations. That figure was only 14 percent eight years ago, she says.

Zussman suggests that the main reason for this turn-off is that many people feel inadequate compared to the sex symbols they see on tv, in the movies and in magazines. She says that both men and women are made to feel they must be great sexual performers all the time. When they find they can't, Zussman says, many get turned off or lose interest completely.

WOMEN ATHLETES ARE IN no danger of hurting their reproductive organs by practicing rough contact sports such as judo or wrestling. Dr. Christine Haycock, writing in the *Journal of the American Medical Assn.*, says she researched extensive medical literature for specific references to reproductive injuries from heavy sports. She says that the only cases she found of such injuries were in water skiing, where forceful douches occurred, and sometimes to women who were more than three months pregnant. Other than these cases, Dr. Haycock says, medical history shows that the bony pelvis provides an excellent and adequate protection to the female reproductive tract, and that women should not fear getting involved in most sports.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reports that the current fitness craze is causing an upheaval in certain corners of the clothing industry. American joggers alone have run off some 281 million pounds this year. That, the Times says, is equivalent to the weight of a herd of more than 1.2 million slaughter-ready hogs.

The Times says that as a result of the fitness craze, tailors are being bombarded with increased demands from men and women who want their suits and dresses cut down to their trim new sizes. The newspaper quotes one tailor as saying: "This is the heaviest autumn I've seen in the 12 years I've been in this neighborhood." Beltmakers also report that the average size of a belt has dropped from 36 and 38 inches to 32 and 34, and that a number of clothing manufacturers are also marketing suits with smaller waists.

But all is not well on the fitness front. One Houston tailor admitted that he had done a number of alterations for people who needed their clothes made larger. About 25 to 30 percent of his alterations are "for people who quit jogging and filled out again."

A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA researcher has found that the number of automobile deaths increases by 31 percent after a publicized suicide.

Put a pinch of ascorbic acid (in powder form) in your drinking water and it'll taste better. It neutralizes the chlorine taste.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT Idi Amin has written to the Japanese government asking it to send kamikaze pilots to Uganda. What plans Amin has for the pilots is uncertain. Japanese Emperor Hirohito, however, has sent a non-committal response saying that "Your message was certainly received and conveyed to our government."

## Ecoclips

CORROSION, cracks, dents and leaks are slowly crippling a growing number of American nuclear plants. Knight News Service reports that a wave of unseen problems, so far detected in at least 20 of the 46 operating US atomic plants, threatens the nuclear industry. At least two plants are scheduled to be shut down for massive overhauls.

Can nuclear power give you whiter teeth?



Your bet your life!



THE US BUREAU OF Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is warning that widespread use of the fuel-saving "gasohol," a mixture of gas and alcohol for cars, could give a boost to the almost dead moonshine business in the hills of Appalachia.

It seems that moonshine and alcohol for gasohol are made the same way, and the Treasury Department is predicting that eventually as many as 10 billion gallons of alcohol a year may be brewed for fuel.

Treasury agents complain that this could mean scores of new stills, from small outfits to gigantic industrial operations, might crop up, and that it would be nothing but a big hangover to police all of them. For use in cars, the alcohol would be blended with gasoline to form a mixture of 10 percent alcohol and 90 percent gasoline.

FOR A LONG TIME in the experimental stages — hydroponics is now becoming a big business in the United States.

Hydroponically-grown fruits and vegetables are grown by placing the roots of the plants in liquid nutrient solutions rather than in soil. The plants are grown inside where the temperature, light, humidity and carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere are all carefully controlled.

Companies such as General Electric, General Mills and Ralston Purina have already entered the hydroponic vegetable business and are building large-scale indoor growing facilities.

The advantage to hydroponically grown vegetables is that they can be grown much more quickly than those raised outdoors, and that they can be grown in climates where it's impossible to grow many vegetables.

General Electric, which is reportedly concentrating on growing tomatoes, reports it can turn tomato seeds into producing plants in a short 10 weeks.

## The Other Government

DOCUMENTS recently released by the CIA reveal the agency discovered that hypnosis could be used to force a person to shoot another individual or manipulate subjects into sexually compromising situations that could later be used for blackmail.

Inquiry magazine reports that the latest documents are part of the CIA's mind control programs of the 1950's and '60's code-named Project Artichoke and M-K-Ultra.

In one experiment, according to the memos, a CIA hypnotist was able to get a woman "who expressed a fear of firearms" to fire a pistol at a sleeping colleague.

The woman was reportedly ordered — in the words of the memo — "to pick up a pistol nearby and fire it at . . . because of an uncontrolled rage to kill." The memos indicate the hypnotized subject fired the pistol which she did not know contained only blanks, and then later was unable to recall any of the incident after she "awoke" from her trance.

Other documents reveal that agency hypnotists conducted dozens of hypnotic experiments on young female secretaries at the agency who did volunteer work in their spare time.

The documents reveal that what were described as "very suggestible" and "very photogenic" young women were placed in trances and then secretly filmed as they were placed in compromising sexual situations that could have been used for blackmail.

M-K-Ultra Project leaders at the agency also concluded that hypnosis could be used to give some spies photographic memories on selected missions and even to cause agents of foreign governments to pass along secrets and documents without remembering what they had done after the fact.

THE WOMEN'S PUBLISHING HOUSE is out with a book called 'Out of the Bleachers,' which includes an anthology of women's participation in sports, including an analysis of the myths about the capacity of women to play sports. The book can be obtained from the Feminist Press, PO Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568 (516-997-7660)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS holds its eighth annual meeting on Nov. 10-12 in Hartford, Conn. Info: Ormond Harriott, 203-549-7120.

A COALITION OF GROUPS, including the New York Council of Churches, the National Urban League and the American Friends Service Committee, has been formed to protest plans to convert the site of the 1978 winter Olympic games into a federal prison after the games are over. The group is called STOP and can be reached at 202-547-3633.

A FORMER CIA OFFICER is quoted as reporting that military-trained dolphins killed "some 60 North Vietnamese frogmen" during the Indochina War.

James Fitzgerald, the former chief of the CIA's Office of Dolphin Research, is quoted by Parade Magazine as saying that squads of killer dolphins patrolled the waters around the US military base at Cam Ranh Bay during the late 1960's.

According to Fitzgerald "with their built-in sonar, the dolphins detected enemy demolition divers on sabotage missions. They impaled them with long hypodermic needles connected to carbon dioxide cartridges. "The frogmen," Fitzgerald says, "just blew up."

## American Journal

### Are those wierdos us?

DAVID ARMSTRONG

DO you remember the first time you heard your voice on a tape recorder and thought, with a start, "Do I sound like *that*?" That feeling's been hitting me a lot lately. Not with tape recordings, but with magazine articles, books, TV shows. And not about me directly, but about California, where I live.

I've been drinking in assorted impressions of California for some time now, especially since I moved here from the East Coast in 1973, and I am by turns amused and amazed by them. Does this place look like *that* to the rest of the world? Are those weirdos us?

Californians, in the popular imagination, negotiate their creative divorces in hot tubs, substitute odd-looking fruits and vegetables for good old meat and potatoes, and are too busy being Rolfed, Tai-Chi'd, acupunctured and otherwise self-actualized to cultivate their minds or prepare for the inevitable, cleansing earthquake.

It's an entertaining picture, and it must sell a lot of books and move a lot of margarine for somebody, but it has little to do with what I've learned in California in five years here. I mean, sure, there are people who do all those things, and others besides, like reading, thinking, working, paying the rent. The obsessive consciousness-consumers on whom the national media dote are here, part of the place, but not particularly representative of it.

Perhaps I'm developing a provincial pride in my adopted home, but there seems to be a defensiveness to many of the caricatures and criticisms. And because I'm from a part of the country where many of them originate, I suspect I know what's behind the barbs and the geo-politics they represent.

(Geo-politics: the politics of geography, or place. California's geo-political role is that of a mythic ending place, or social laboratory; Washington's is one of institutionalized political power; New York's is as a dispensary of capital and cultural imagery.)

In some cases, I think it's fear. Fear that someone far removed from what is established and familiar may have something good going. Fear that things may be passing one by. Fear that if the ideas and experiments derided as "crazy" prove to have validity, then the basis of one's life may have to be re-examined. Fear that it might prove too painful.

The resistance to even the possibility of challenge may be seen at its most mercenary in the response of the New York-based communications industry to ideas that pop up, unauthorized and unannounced, beyond its purview. New York in the presence of an outside idea is like a colony of bees whose queen has been attacked. First the colony draws into itself protectively; then it stings, hard.

As an example, I cite a lengthy article in Harper's, one of the Big Apple's leading vendors of geo-political imagery. The author, a ranking federal official from the East who lives now in Berkeley, was incensed at the low voter turnout in California in general, and Berkeley in particular, in the 1976 presidential election. Only something like 50 percent of the electorate turned out statewide, less than that locally.

The Harper's writer cited these figures to show that Californians, allegedly so political and so involved, are apathetic to the point of catatonia when it comes to things that matter. To drive home his point, he went to the Shattuck Av. Co-op, a large Berkeley supermarket, at the height of the campaign and counted the bumperstickers in the busy parking lot.

He found only one bumpersticker boosting Jimmy Carter, none for Jerry Ford. But there were a dozen for saving the whales, several in support of the United Farmworkers and several for other causes. That proved, he concluded triumphantly, that Berkeleyans were politically self-indulgent.

In my view, it proved just the opposite. Instead of allowing themselves to be drawn in by a campaign that many perceived as a fraudulent exercise offering no real choice and staged on a scale too remote to impress, Berkeleyans got involved with issues on which they could hope to have an effect.

Farmworkers are central to California's economy, with its huge agribusiness interests, and their struggle for elementary rights has long commanded the state's attention. As for whales, they are plentiful along the lengthy coastline, and their survival is central to maintaining a dynamic environment that may yet teach us a great deal. Neither issue is illogical or unimportant.



The Harper's writer also neglected to investigate the co-op itself, a cooperative food system whose membership has, at times, taken positions on issues from the local to the international level through consumer boycotts and resolutions. Those aren't the actions of self-indulgent people, but of people with a keen sense of priorities and limits and high level of involvement.

This doesn't jibe very well with the picture of the flaky, trendy west coast person, so it doesn't make it into most popular representations of the type, like Cyra McFadden's satire of Marin County consciousness-consumers, *The Serial*, or the recent TV documentary inspired by it. To admit otherwise would be tantamount to admitting that those flaky people might be onto something, and the consequences of *that* are too dreadful to imagine. Better that all the cheese-cake in Manhattan should turn rancid, or that Walter Cronkite should come down with an incurable stutter.

So the reflections of California sent out across America will continue to look as though they were shot in a funhouse mirror — more amusing than accurate, and worth a pretty penny to the carnival barker.



## Zero Hour

By Ernesto Cardenal

*Editor's Note: One of Latin America's leading poets, Ernesto Cardenal was born in Nicaragua in 1925. He took part in the April 1954 uprising that attempted to free the country from the Somoza dictatorship. Later ordained a Catholic priest, he founded a religious community on the island of Solentiname in Lake Managua—recently bombed by Somoza forces.*

*His best known work, *la Hora Zero*, presented here in excerpts, first depicts the condition of the Central American nation forty years ago; then describes the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement organized by the patriot Augusto Cesar Sandino in the 1920's and 1930's, finally portrays the resistance of the 1950's from the poet's personal recollection.*

### I

Watchman, what of the night?  
Watchman, what of the night?

The peasants of Honduras kept their money in their *sombreros*,  
back when the peasants sowed their cornfields,  
and the Hondurans were masters of their land.  
Back when there was money  
And when there were no foreign loans,  
nor the taxes that went to Pierpont Morgan and CIA,  
and the fruit company did not compete with the small proprietor.

But then came the United Fruit Company  
with its subsidiaries the Tela Railroad Company  
and the Trujillo Railroad Company  
allied with the Cuyamel Fruit Company  
and Vaccaro, Brothers and Company  
later Standard Fruit & Steamship Company  
of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation:

la United Fruit Company  
with its "revolution" to obtain concessions  
and exemptions from millions in import taxes  
and export duties, revisions of old concessions,  
and subsidies for new exploitations,  
contract violations, violations  
of the Constitution...

The terms were that the Company should build a Railroad,  
but the Company did not build it,  
because mules in Honduras were cheaper than a Railroad  
and "a Representative cheaper than a mule."

They corrupted the language, and they corrupted the Congress.

Bananas were left to rot on the plantations  
or rotted in the railroad cars along the tracks,  
or were cut over-ripe, in order to be rejected  
when they got to the wharves, or were cast into the sea:  
the bunches were declared bruised, or under-sized,  
or shrunken, or not ripe, or too ripe, or diseased:

in order to have no cheap bananas for sale,  
or so that bananas could be bought cheap.

Until there was famine on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua,  
and the peasants were thrown in jail for not selling at 30 *centavos*.

And their bananas were bayoneted  
and the Mexican Trader Steamship sunk their boats  
and the strikers' groups were broken up with gun-fire.  
(And the Nicaraguan Representatives asked to a "garden party.")

But the black man has seven children.  
and a person has to do something: people must eat.  
And they had to accept the terms of payment—

24 *centavos* per bunch.

Meanwhile the subsidiary Tropical Radio cabled up to Boston  
"We hope that Boston will approve  
the payments made to the ruling Nicaraguan Representatives  
because of the incalculable benefit they represent for the Company."

And from Boston to Galveston by telegraph

and from Galveston by cable and telegraph to Mexico  
and from Mexico by cable to San Juan del Sur  
and from San Juan del Sur by telegraph to Puerto Limon  
and finally from Puerto Limon by canoe up to the mountains  
came the order from the United Fruit Company:

"United will buy no more bananas."

And the workers in Puerto Limon were laid off.

And little workshops were closed.

No one would pay any debts.

And the bananas lay rotting in the railroad cars

in order to have no cheap bananas for sale,

and so that bananas could be bought cheap

—19 *centavos* per bunch.

### II

many of them were boys  
with palm-leaf *sombreros* and sandals,  
or barefoot, with *machetes*, old men  
with white beards, boys of twelve with their rifles,  
whites, inscrutable Indians, those who were fair-haired, or  
curly-headed blacks,  
with their pants in rags, and no food,  
and their pants, torn in shreds,  
stepping out Indian file and a flag at the fore  
—a scrap raised on a stick from the mountain-side—  
silent, under the rains, exhausted  
splashing their sandals through the puddles of villages  
*Viva Sandino!*

and they came from the mountains, and went back to the mountains,

marching—splashing—the banner to the fore.

An army barefoot, or in sandals, and almost without rifles,  
with neither discipline, nor disorder,

and in which neither the commander nor the troops were paid

(however, nobody was compelled to fight)

and they kept military ranking, but all were equal,

without privilege in the sharing of food

and clothing, and with the same ration for all.

And the chiefs had no aides:

much more like a community than an army

and more united by love than by military discipline,

though never was there greater unity in an army.

An army that was happy, with guitars and embraces.

A love-song was its fighting hymn:

*Se Adelita, se fuera con otro*

*La seguiria por tierra y por mar*

*Si por mar en un buque de guerra*

*Y si por tierra en un tren militar*

"The embrace shall be our salute,"

said Sandino—and no one could embrace like him.

And always when they spoke of themselves they said *all*:

"All of us..." "All are equal."

"Here all are brother," said Umanzor.

And all stayed united until all of them were killed.

Fighting against airplanes with soldiers of straw

without any more pay than food and clothes and arms,

and doling out each bullet as though it were gold;

with mortars made out of pipe

and bombs made out of stones and shards of glass,

filled with dynamite from the mines<sup>4</sup> and wrapped up in hide  
with grenades made out of sardine tins.

"He is a *bandido*," said Somoza, "a *bandolero*."

And Sandino at no time owned any property.

Which, translated into Spanish, means,

Somoza called Sandino a *bandolero*.

And Sandino never held any property,

And Moncada called him a bandit at banquets,

and Sandino in the mountains went without salt

and his men were shaking with cold in the mountains

and he mortgaged the house of his father-in-law

in order to free Nicaragua, while in the Presidential Palace

Moncada had mortgaged all of Nicaragua.

"Of course he isn't really," the American Minister declared  
with a laugh, "but we call him an outlaw in the technical  
sense."



## III

Afterwards the U.S. sent more arms to Somoza:  
for half a day they were moving them in:  
truck after truck laden with cases of arms,  
all marked "U.S.A., MADE IN THE U.S.A.,"  
weapons to seize more prisoners, to track down books,  
to squeeze "Juan Potosme" for his five pesos.  
And I saw the arms going down the Avenida Roosevelt,  
and the people, silent in the streets, watching them pass:  
one thin as a rail, another shoeless, a third with a bicycle,  
a black, one with a big nose, that woman in yellow,  
the tall guy, the blonde one, the bald man, the one with  
whiskers,  
the flat-nosed type, the wiry fellow, some with curly and some  
with straight hair:  
and the faces of each of these people  
was that of a dead former lieutenant.

The music of the *mambos* was floating down to Managua.  
With his reddened, cloudy eyes, like those of sharks  
—a shark however with bodyguards and weapons—  
(*Eulamia nicaraguensis*)<sup>9</sup>  
Somoza was dancing the *mambo*  
*mambo mambo*  
What a great dance!  
while they were being killed.<sup>10</sup>

The American Minister Mr. Whelen  
is attending the *fiesta* in the Presidential Palace.  
The lights of the palace can be seen throughout Managua.  
The music from the *fiesta* reaches down to the cells of the  
prisoners,  
on the quiet breeze of Managua under martial law.  
The prisoners in their cells catch the music  
amid the screams of those being tortured at the water tanks.  
Arriving at the Palace Mr. Whelen observes, "Fine party!"  
Just as once, talking to Sumner Welles<sup>11</sup>, that sonofabitch  
Roosevelt said:  
"Somoza's a sonofabitch,  
but he's our sonofabitch."  
Slave to foreigners  
tyrant to his people  
put in power by intervention  
kept there by non-intervention:  
"SOMOZA FOREVER"

The spy who comes out by day  
and the agent who comes out at night  
and the midnight arrests:  
those arrested for talking on a bus  
or for crying "Viva"  
or for a joke.  
"Accused of speaking ill of the *Senor Presidente*..."  
And those condemned by a judge with a toad face  
or in the military Council by soldiers with dog faces:  
those who were forced to drink urine and swallow shit  
(when you get a Constitution, remember them)  
those with bayonets in their mouths and needles in their eyes,  
the electrocution baths and spotlights in faces...  
—"He's a sonofabitch, Mr. Welles, but he's ours."

When it grows dark in Nicaragua the Presidential palace  
fills up with shadows. And faces appear,  
Faces out of the gloom  
Faces dripping with blood.  
Adolfo Baez Bone;  
Pablo Leal, his tongue ripped out;  
Luis Gabuardi, my class-mate, whom they burnt alive,  
and who died crying, "Death to Somoza!"  
The face of a 16-year old telegrapher  
(and I don't even know his name)  
who sent messages by night  
to Costa Rica, telegrams trembling through  
the night, from that darkened Nicaragua of Tacho<sup>12</sup>  
(and who will not be mentioned in the histories)  
and who was discovered, and who died, gazing at Tachito:<sup>13</sup>  
his face stares at him still. The boy  
whom they ran into one night putting up posters  
SOMOZA IS A THIEF  
and who was dragged off to the hills by laughing soldiers...  
And so many other spirits, so many others—

the ghosts from the vulture fields at Wilwili;  
the ghost of Estrada; the ghost of Umanzor;  
the ghost of Socrates Sandino;<sup>14</sup>  
and that great spectre—from that great crime—  
the spirit of Augusto Cesar Sandino:  
Night after night in Managua the Presidential Palace  
filled up with shades.

But a hero is born when he dies,  
and the green grass springs from the ashes.

—trans. Ted Chandler



## NOTES:

1. Isaiah, xxi, II; the prophet speaks of captivity and the downfall of the rulers.
2. Attributed to Sam Zemurray, president of the Boston-based United Fruit Company.
3. One of Sandino's leading lieutenants.
4. Sandino's seizure of U.S.-owned gold mines in the north-west was one of the primary reasons for the continuation of the U.S. occupation.
5. Anastasio Somoza Garcia, commander of the National Guard and father of the present dictator, who seized power in 1936.
6. The National Guard was formed and financed by the U.S., and trained by the 10,000 U.S. Marines occupying the country.
7. The actual president at the time of the assassinations was Juan Bautista Sacasa.
8. A province lying along the north-eastern shore of Lake Nicaragua.
9. An arm of the Pacific closed off by volcanic eruption, Lake Nicaragua now contains the only fresh-water sharks in the world.
10. Ironically, Somoza himself was shot at a fiesta on 21 September 1956 by Rigoberto Lopez Perez. He died a few days later at a U.S. military hospital in the Panama Canal Zone.
11. A personal friend of Roosevelt's who became Under-Secretary of State, Welles specialized in Latin American affairs and was responsible for defending U.S. petroleum interests in Mexico and for frustrating the Cuban radicals of the 1930's.
12. "Tacho"—nickname of Anastasio Somoza Sr.
13. "Tachito"—nickname of the present dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle.
14. Wiwili lay within Sandino's zone of control; Estrada, Umanzor, and his brother Socrates were leaders in the guerrilla movement, all murdered along with Sandino in 1934.

LNS



# THE FEDS AND THE URBAN POOR

THE SALES LEAFLET reads, "Good people are coming to live in DeBali-viere Place."

Once a mixed, low-income section of downtown St. Louis, the neighborhood became part of the Pershing Waterman redevelopment project. St. Louis spent federal money to restore the classic architecture of the buildings and then invited "urban pioneers" to buy condominiums in the area.

The brochures say nothing about the people who used to live in DeBali-viere Place. Whether or not they were "good people," the federal government moved them out just as surely as if local housing officials helped pack their bags.

The Pershing Waterman project is but one example of a massive cross-migration now affecting many US cities: Young professionals are moving in, and low-income families are moving out. And although housing officials hotly deny complicity, federal spending often initiates the process and keeps it going once private developers enter the market.

"HUD is in league with local officials to bring the middle class back to the cities," charges Edward Kirshner, urban economist and director of the non-profit Community Economics Inc. in Oakland, California.

"The pattern of HUD-sponsored investments is clearly directed at breaking up concentrations of poor and ethnic people in the central city. HUD is not concerned with where former residents go; it would be even better for local government if poor people moved out of the cities entirely."

The removal of the urban poor is not supposed to happen as a result of federally assisted housing development. HUD claims that displaced families represent only 3.8 percent of the total population of movers between 1974-76 and that government-related displacement is only a small percentage of that.

"There are no programs that displace the poor at the magnitude of the old urban renewal projects," said Harvey Kroll, regional HUD economist in San Francisco.

The removal process is now much more subtle. It involves federal subsidies, local government and private developers acting together to up-grade neighborhoods rather than the people living in them.

Current federal programs, ranging from low-interest rehabilitation loans to community development block grants, are often used by local government to increase the tax base by attracting middle and upper-income development.

With few exceptions there are no limits on the income of those who receive the federal loans and no limits on the rents or resale prices they can charge after rehabilitation. Nor are there limits on private speculation in areas targeted for subsidies, nor any attempt to limit the disruptive effect of major commercial development on older residential neighborhoods.

As a result of federal intervention, market value of inner city real estate increases dramatically, driving up assessments, taxes and rents and driving poor people out.

"There is a basic tension between programs designed to improve neighborhoods and the displacement of low-income people," said David Bryson, a lawyer with the University of California's Housing Law Project in Berkeley, California "When you make neighborhoods more attractive and desirable, people will pay more to live there."

The displacement problem, however, is not just an unfortunate by-product of individual housing decisions by middle-income consumers.

"Reinvestment and displacement is the direct and inevitable result of deliberate government programs," said Frances Werner, a displacement specialist at the Housing Law Project. "The programs include central business district renewal and commercial revitalization, public transit, historic preservation and upper-income housing development. But for these heavily subsidized programs, there would be no 'sudden' interest by middle-income persons in urban residency."

Werner believes there is a basic contradiction between HUD's promise to minimize the removal of low-income residents and the agency's save-the-cities strategies, which rely on attracting more affluent residents to revitalize the urban tax base. The tension between these two forces was apparent at a HUD-sponsored Consumer Forum on Displacement held recently in DC.

"We cannot hope to expand the housing supply by providing new housing for low-income groups," Patrick Hare, a planning consultant from Hartford, Connecticut, reported at the meeting. "The housing supply will have to be expanded by stimulating use of private capital to build new housing for the middle class."

Hare is a proponent of classic filtration theory, which governs much of US housing policy. According to this view, government should support the construction and rehabilitation of middle and upper-income housing to attract families moving up the social ladder, while poorer families move into the houses left behind. Hare urged housing planners to "shake off the hang-over of guilt many still have from the civil rights movement" and "overcome their knee-quiver reaction to advocacy groups."

David Goldfield, a professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, described displacement as emerging "like Banquo's ghost to haunt the feast of neighborhood redevelopment." He articulated the popular theory of natural neighborhood turnover, a variety of social Darwinism by which the strongest groups take the best neighborhoods.

"Maintaining the poor in their present neighborhoods seems somewhat manipulative," he said. "The 'Little Italy's that remained for several generations were exceptions to the general neighborhood turnover rule."

The report from Michael Miller, relocation supervisor for the city of Cincinnati,

was a model of directness. "The last thing a local government wants to do is slow down the movement back to the city," he said. "The move back offers many advantages to the local government, including increased taxes, less crime and a greater diversity of citizens. What we want to do is encourage this process in an orderly fashion and assist those being displaced to relocate or remain in the neighborhood."

To some extent, HUD's hands are tied by powerful lobbies in the Congress that promote urban revitalization — and poor people removal — as rapidly as possible.

"The Housing Act of 1974 decentralized housing and community development finance," said Dennis Keating, a housing law instructor at San Francisco State University. "Local government now has the power to allocate federal dollars, and HUD is off the hook. Groups like the US Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities opposes any HUD interference in how local government spends community development block grant or urban development block grant money."

For example, when HUD Secretary Patricia Harris proposed strict regulations last year that would target 75 percent of the \$3 billion community development program for the benefit of low-income residents, Congress retaliated by demanding legislative review of all HUD guidelines. The final rules were watered down considerably from those proposed by Harris and neighborhood advocates within HUD.

HUD officials also plead impotence, saying that government programs have only a limited impact on the private housing market. "We don't have that much influence," said economist Kroll. "We follow the market, we don't guide it."

But many critics disagree. "HUD is not preventing displacement from happening, even when it has rules saying it shouldn't occur," said Bryson, the UC Housing Law Project lawyer. "Ultimately the agency is responsible because it distributes the money to local government."

One of the difficulties in determining HUD's intentions over the displacement issue is the agency's lack of overall direction. "There is no articulated theory of housing and community development which would help connect goals and programs," charged Dr. Conrad Weiler, in a January 1978 study commissioned by HUD.

"The results reinforce the American tendency toward neighborhood homogeneity, residential mobility, promotion of new middle-income housing, the growth of municipal housing bureaucracies, the resurgence of downtowns and the decline and abandonment of thousands of inner-city neighborhoods."

To deal with displacement, Weiler and others have proposed a long list of income restrictions, speculation controls, and housing subsidies that could slow the process.

"But HUD can't turn the displacement process around by itself," said Werner of the UC Housing Law Project. "That would take a coordinated federal policy initiative affecting HUD, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation."

"And right now, federal housing policy appears to be running in the opposite direction — promoting 'urban pioneers' at the expense of low-income city residents."

Weiler believes the replacement of blue-collar and poor residents with young professionals is the residential counterpart to the replacement of 19th century factories and warehouses by office and professional buildings in many downtown areas. If he is right, HUD might well be assisting in one of the greatest migrations in US history as the displaced working people of American move to the suburban rings. (c) PNS 1978

—THOMAS BROM

## What those words mean

THE intent and direction of US housing policy is often lost in the obscure language of housing professionals. Here are some examples of this murky but all-important world of "housing speak":

**WEED INFILTRATION** — this term is found in the property appraisers' handbook. It applies to the effect poor families have on the future value of neighborhood real estate. The weeds are poor people.

**GENTRIFICATION** — This is a British term describing the displacement process long recognized in the United Kingdom. The word is used in reference to "the gentry" moving into former working-class urban neighborhoods, thus forcing out lower-income residents.

**PLANNED SHRINKAGE** — The term, popularized by Roger Starr, former chief of the New York City housing authority, refers to voluntarily abandoning certain devastated neighborhoods by withdrawing essential services and protection. Private capital and middle-income people will soon flee, while the area virtually self-destructs. New housing can then be built on the ashes.

**NATURAL TURNOVER** — This is a Social Darwinist theory of neighborhood transition, implying that upper-income people will always displace poor people in the better housing districts.

**URBAN TRIAGE** — This is a concept popularized by Anthony Downs, a housing consultant with Brookings. Triage is a battlefield term meaning the division of casualties into those who will die regardless of treatment, those who will live regardless of treatment and those in between who should be targeted for help. When used in reference to housing or cities, the term means targeting federal and state money to moderate-income housing rather than the dilapidated neighborhoods of the poor. It thus constitutes a self-fulfilling prophecy by ensuring that poor neighborhoods become the first casualties of urban revitalization.



# CITY WORKERS WHO CARE -II

KIM ROUDEBUSH

*This is the second in Kim Roudebush's series on city workers who give DC taxpayers more than their money's worth.*

## The Health Technician

IF THERESSA FELTON could wear only one hat many people would go without health care; many more would never know about immunization or preventive health care measures.

This health technician at Parkside Neighborhood Center reaches out farther than her duties dictate. She is the liaison between the health clinic, patients and their doctors, making sure each patient is adequately cared for. She has discovered health problems cannot always be dealt with by just following doctors' orders.

"Sometimes I'll start with a health problem and end with a housing problem. If someone can't be cured of a cold, I visit the home and may find a broken window is the reason a cold continues."

She then would contact a housing agency to resolve the problem. Felton uses her widespread resources to meet people's needs. These include churches, Pilot Clubs and other social service organizations, such as New Life Inc., which supplies food and clothing.

"One Sunday morning an older woman called me because her social security check was late and she had run out of food. I just scrounged around until I was able to supply her two days of food."

Felton emphasizes health education to prevent poor health. Through films, lectures and brochures, she stresses the importance of regular checkups, immunizations and good health habits. Parent groups and the American Cancer Society help her gather audiences.

Felton volunteers additional time to her church, Holy Temple Church of Christ. Under the direction of Bishop Joseph Weather, the church is training prisoners in halfway homes to return to the community as useful citizens.

In constant contact with a depressed society, Felton says, "You learn to give and take and to shut your ears to some things."

"If I know of someone who needs help I may visit the home telling them I am doing a survey. If they invite me in I may look around the living room and say, 'I have a beautiful piece of furniture that would look just perfect right here or I might mention the children and how school is coming and they may need clothes.'"

Felton's own daughter is mentally retarded. "Naturally, if you have never had a problem you can't deal with another man's problem. This makes me deeply concerned for humanity."

She is especially interested in pregnant women, making sure they keep doctor's appointments during their pregnancy. "We just don't know what causes mental retardation. We need to protect the infants."

Many patients have come to Felton expressing gratitude for saving their lives. "It gives me the most satisfaction. I resolve my problems by dealing with other people's problems. I used to worry about my mentally retarded daughter but now I forget my problems by securing help for others."

Felton enjoys working with senior citizens. "I adore them. Sometimes they aggravate me but some day I'll be a senior citizen and need someone to care for me." She arranges marketing trips, doctor appointments and entertainment for the elderly.

Felton becomes annoyed by social service programs that work on paper but not in practice. They claim to offer services which in reality are non-existent. Felton along with other concerned parents took action against the Forest Haven home for the mentally retarded for not providing sufficient services.

They found the residents neglected and abused, Felton's daughter among them. After not receiving aid from government agencies they formed a task force which contacted the media and city council. The council made an unannounced inspection of the home, which is now being phased out with residents being relocated to group homes.

## The Executive Secretary

FOR DWIGHT CROPP the quitting bell often doesn't ring until after midnight. As executive secretary for the DC School Board, Cropp must attend countless public hearings, school board meetings and community assemblies where discussion lingers on to the wee hours of the morning.

Cropp first became exposed to the need for public service while growing up in Anacostia. "I observed what could happen when services are denied," he says.

Cropp oversees all business affairs for the school board by acting as the liaison between the board and the superintendent. He also keeps the public informed about public hearings and school board issues. Cropp enjoys working with the elected officials on the board because of their direct contact with the public.

"They tend to get involved on a basic level and are always receptive because of their contacts with the community."

Because of Cropp's position he receives inquiries from many different sources. One phone call may be from a senator while the next might be from a distraught parent complaining about school service.

He says his teaching experiences have helped him develop a personal relations ability. "With a homeroom of 40 kids and five classes daily you learn how to manage."

He began work for the city as a health inspector, interviewing clinic patients, counseling and investigating homes. It was not until after being chosen as an education fellow for HEW and a Yale Urban Fellow that Cropp decided to make a career of local public service. This turning point came while serving as a special assistant to Gilbert Hahn, then DC Council chair.

"I found real public service on a local level can be interesting if you put yourself into it."

Since 1973 Cropp has served as executive secretary. "There's never a dull moment around here," although at times he becomes frustrated with his position because it does not give him policy making power. "I am not a school administrator. I have no role in the day to day operation."

Often Cropp sees a solution to a problem but cannot assist. "I have to tread lightly and not get involved."

Cropp sees a trend towards emphasis on basic learning skills. "Once a child learns the basics the whole world is open to him. We are opening the world to children at five and six before they know the basic skills."

According to Cropp, education went through an experimental stage after Sputnik. "We were trying to develop a short cut. We found out there is no short cut. Children learn through the efforts of competent, skillful and well-educated teachers."

Cropp believes the school system was degraded when a large number of unprepared teachers were hired and, once in their positions, have been difficult to replace.

"Parents want teachers who are going to challenge kids, be strict and be demanding."

## The Police Dispatcher

OFFICER WILLIAM EPPS laughed when I called him for an interview.

"Are you sure you have the right officer," he asked. "You know there are other Epps's in the department."

He agreed to the interview despite denying that he had a story to tell. But he does.

For the past eight years, he has worked as a radio dispatcher in the police communications division. Four years prior to that he worked street duty in DC's Fourth District. While working the streets, Epps never lifted his club even though his district was a center of the 1968 riots.

"I've never been really involved in a scuffle. The main reason is my way of communication."

Epps never used tear gas during the riots yet believes he was performing his duty just as well as other officers.

"I didn't feel like I was in danger at any time during the riot."

Epps said police had a hey-day with their clubs during the riots. They entered crowds looting stores and started swinging.

"I couldn't see myself doing that. You have to talk sense to people and use a different tone. I just have to feel my way into dealing with a situation. I try to maintain a relaxed attitude at all times."

Epps believes policemen accomplish more through helping people than policing them.

"Just because I'm a policeman doesn't mean I'm king. The residents build up confidence in me. I can get a lot of information from them. They come to me and report things."

Only policemen who are out to 'police' run into problems, Epps thinks.

He became a policeman to be in a position to help others.

"Maybe I should have been a social worker. I think being a policeman puts me in a better situation to help."

Epps first came to DC in 1961, fresh out of high school and Alabama's farmland. He was enroute to California and decided to stay longer. Epps's newly wedded wife also works in the dispatch office. She works the day shift while Epps works from three to eleven pm. "It makes things difficult."

Epps enjoyed patrolling by himself because of his independent judgement in making arrests. When a patrolman makes an arrest with a partner, both must go to court to testify. Epps said he would sometimes disagree with his partner on the justification for the arrest and would have to contradict him in court.

"Sometimes you have to make an arrest. In traffic cases, I can accomplish the same thing with a verbal warning. If after a verbal warning, I don't feel the driver cares, I will then give a ticket."

Before Epps transferred to the communications division he issued 15 to 20 citations a day while newer officers issued close to 60 daily citations. His supervisor called him in to question his work. Not long afterwards, Epps requested a transfer.

"I always wanted to be a dispatcher. I used to feel that they were the kings. I plan to stay to make rank."





WHAT IT'S LIKE  
TO WRITE YET  
ANOTHER BOOK  
ABOUT A  
KENNEDY

## BEST HOUSES TO TURN OVER WHAT REDSKINS READ RATING ENRICHED FLOUR

# THE WASHINGTONIAN

OCTOBER 1978

JACK  
LIMPET



BILLY KILMER



BRADLEE & QUINN

## Fantasies

If You Could be  
Someone

See Page 166

### NEW LIFE FOR OLD MAGAZINES

The back-to-the-magazine movement is gaining momentum in many parts of the formerly inner city. But not everyone can afford the high cost of a professional magazine redesigner and so more and more Washingtonians are doing it themselves. Like Robert and Jane Sniggelfuss III of newly fashionable Shaw who restored this old issue of the Washingtonian with the aid of some presstype (from Muth, downtown), scissors (from G.C. Murphy, Cleveland Park) and paper (Bloomington, White Flynt).

## THE BEST OF THE OCTOBER WASHINGTONIAN

"FOR BETTER OR WORSE", write the editors of the October issue of the Washingtonian, "this is the biggest October issue we have published." And so begins another year at the Washingtonian, bringing to readers, with its traditional conciseness, the facts they need to survive in the discotheque of life.

The Washingtonian started thirteen years ago last month — a slim issue of only 68 pages. The October 1978 issue is 316 pages filled with the stuff of progress in the nation's capital: stats and status, the EKG of power, wishes you can buy and two superlatives in every pot. The reader approaches the feast with delight and apprehension knowing that somewhere in the lush maze of pages may be concealed the secret of salvation or at least a cure for your son's acne, yet worried that you will pass it by, hidden as it may well be behind the Ferrari ad.

As its advertising revenues have grown, so has the Washingtonian's space to tell us what to do about nearly everything. In fact, a computer analysis of the October Washingtonian reveals that it has explained all of life's regional mysteries to us, save one: how to read the Washingtonian. So that each of us, in our own way, can, finally, become a whole person, we propose to fill that last gap and offer here with our guide to the best of the October Washingtonian.

### THE EIGHTEEN MOST POWERFUL PEOPLE ON THE MASTHEAD

No magazine the size and influence of the Washingtonian exists without an elite that holds the keys of power and lets them twist slowly in the wind. At the Washingtonian, these keys are obtained (and easily duplicated) from the locksmith conveniently located across from its office.

We interviewed dozens of people who would like to be on the masthead of the Washingtonian and a few who are, as well as receiving a disgruntled phone call from someone who used to be there but isn't. Out of these interviews slowly emerged a picture of the true wielders of clout at the magazine, the people we should respect, admire, envy and mention knowingly at social occasions. Any list like this is certain to be controversial, there are a few missing links, the relationships are ebbing and flowing even as this is written, and some of our informants may have lied to us, but none of this will deter us from telling you who the Washingtonianians of the Year are. And if they are not, we hope they will become so as a result of this article; otherwise we have wasted a lot of money and space buttering them up.

At the pinnacle of masthead power is modest, self-effacing LAUGHLIN PHILLIPS co-founder and tennis-playing crony of JOHN A LIMPET, modest, self-effacing editor.

PETER J McGRATH, KATHERINE MILLER and JOHN SANSING are all powerful because they are senior editors, which is a powerful job. HOWARD MEANS is senior writer, which is a powerful position because you get to write Meaningful Stories, which also tend to be long. Howard Means has never written a piece on the best quilt shops in Ellicott City. This is power.

Correspondent VIC GOLD is powerful enough to get himself listed ahead of all the other writers in the magazine. We are told that some of the top leaders of the Washingtonian consider him funny.

Bill Raspberry (who is powerful but not on the masthead or even the complimentary subscription list) would like to see more powerful blacks at the Washingtonian. Earl Byrd is black and on the masthead but not too powerful. That's because he only gets to write sad stories about blacks and truly powerful people get to write happy and meaningful stories about other things, like subways and wine and dinner parties and whites.

No members of the clergy, sports world or academia make our list of the most powerful people on the masthead either, but the business community is represented by ROBERT B. PHILLIPS, associate publisher and advertising director and MICHAEL De SIMONE, local advertising manager. They are powerful because without them, the Washingtonian would only have space to list the 32 most powerful people in Washington and the editors prefer to sell in round-lots.

There are many forms of power. For example, some people have a form call staying power. At the Washingtonian these include CHARLES CONCONI,

**The October Washingtonian**  
**explains all of life's regional mysteries save**  
**how to read the Washingtonian**



JOHN H. CORCORAN JR., MARCIA FELDMAN, KATE FOSS, TOM KELLY and TINA LAVER. Associates attribute their longevity to yogurt and a positive outlook on the metropolitan region. Some of them are also good writers which provides them with a rare form of power.

Rounding out the power brokers are J. TIMBERLAKE GIBSON who has a powerful name and EBENEZER HOB who is powerful because he gets a whole page even though he doesn't exist.

### THE BEST OF BEST BETS

The Washingtonian traditionally separates the wheat from the chaff and then prints them both. The result is a bewildering array of options that you couldn't possibly hope to get through without our help. For example, on page 31 the Washingtonian offers six absolutely essential things you were supposed to do in October, calling them "Best Bets." But the discriminating reader needs better than that and so here is our authoritative guide to the best of best bets:

On October 8, from 12:30 to 2 pm (for children seven to nine) and 2:30 to four pm (for ages four to six) the Smithsonian Associates offered a course in the Mexican hat dance. This was clearly the best thing you could have done in October.

### A GUIDE TO THE GUIDES

Winners of the Gazette's coveted Top 1 1/2% Award are capitalized:

Guide to Table of Contents: Page 3

Guide to Masthead: Page 5

GUIDE TO THE WRITERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE NEW REPUBLIC IN RECENT MONTHS: Page 11

GUIDE TO SPORTS ILLUSTRATED COMPUTER PREDICTIONS FOR THE REDSKINS: Page 11

Guide to Local Books Out This Month: Page 19

Guide to Democratic National Committee's Tabs at Various Restaurants and Liquor Stores: Page 21

GUIDE TO OTHER OUTSTANDING BILLS OF THE DNC (including \$57.75 for costume rental from Ronna Costumers): Page 21

Guide to the Visual Arts: Page 33

Guide to Local FM Rock Stations: Page 35

Current Movies: Page 37

GUIDE TO THEATRE LEFT OUT IN LAST MONTH'S LISTING OF THEATRES: Page 38

Guide to Where & When: Page 41 (Includes the rare and exquisite listing of the lecture on Oct 4-9 by Anthony Dukepoo, rattle-maker, Renwick Gallery.)

Guide to What's Coming Up in Future Washingtonians: Page 52 (The best and worst restaurants, the most eligible bachelors, the best night life and who's got big, big money here)

Guide to Best Buys: Page 55

Guide to Best Symphony Orchestras in the Mind of Alan Rich: Page 68

Guide to Chess Games Played Between Dick Dabney and a Computer Named Boris: Page 87

Guide to the Most Powerful Staffers on the Hill: Page 112

Guide to the Best Blocks on Which to Live: Page 135

Guide to Making a New Drink Called the Washingtonian: Page 165

Guide to the Fantasies of Ten People with Fantasies: Page 266

Guide to the Political Beastiary: Page 284

Guide to Planning a Party: Page 241

Guide to How to Look Good: Page 251

Guide to How Mitch Kupchak Looks in Four Different Outfits: Page 252

Guide to Dining Out: Page 266

GUIDE TO WHAT CHEF LUIGI ZARA EATS AT HOME ON SUNDAY: Page 277

GUIDE TO PIEDMONTESE REDS RATED TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE: Page 280

Guide to Where to Buy Honey: Page 289

Guide to Places Offering Wine Tastings: Page 291

Guide to Ski Equipment: Page 297

Guide to Travelling After Indian Summer is Over: Page 301

Guide to Struggling Along on a \$100,000 a Year Income: Page 307

### THE SUPERFLUOUS SHOPPER

With so many outlets selling the Washingtonian, the careful Washingtonian buyer may be uncertain where to make his or her selection. We did a little comparison shopping and came up with these results:

Trover's Capitol Hill	\$1.75
Schwartz's Drug Store	\$1.75
Kramerbooks	\$1.75
People's	\$1.75
Al's Adult Books & Movies	\$1.75

### THE BRADLEE HUNTER

Finding Ben Bradlee and Sally Quinn in the Washingtonian is not quite so easy as it used to be, but if you are willing to make the effort you can still come up with the treasured items. In the October issue, the dynamic duo are first mentioned on page 74 and last mentioned on page 155. This brings to a total of 678 the number of Quinn-Bradlee mentions in the last three years.

### POWER UP FRONT

The first few pages of the Washingtonian are written in a literary style known as C & P gothic. In the October issue there are 121 names dropped in the first six pages of editorial matter. Obviously, dropping 121 names at a cocktail party would be a hopeless task. We have culled through these names and have come up with a list of the best names to drop:

PHIL WISE: Keep an eye on him, the Washingtonian warns. He is an "insider's insider." He "keeps a low profile" so you can mention him freely without fear of his coming up and contradicting you. He is 27-years old, went to Georgia Tech and "is an established member of the White House's Georgia clique."

BRIGITTE WEEKS: Recently promoted to book editor at the Post. Stop dropping the name of William McPherson. He is only a book critic now.

MURRAY GART: New editor at the Star. Reported to be negotiating with Jack Anderson. Good name to drop when you run out of Bradlee-Quinn stories.

### THE TASTE TEST

With Thanksgiving just a few weeks away, some of the region's more imaginative hostesses are planning to offer pages from the Washingtonian along with the traditional turkey and giblet gravy. To the savvy and select, a *Risotto Con Page 231*, is no more difficult than whipping up a simple *Mousse Ou et Quand*, but to others, like recent subscribers, the pitfalls of overspiced vellum or greasy ink can mar

your otherwise sumptuous repast.

It is important to remember that not all pages of the Washingtonian taste the same. Those that come from the northeast quadrant of the St. Regis woods are particularly tricky; in a few months the 60-pound gloss can lose its gleam and become as insensitive to the palette as the worst mimeo from Ginn's.

To aid you in your holiday planning, we invited six of the best tongues in the metropolitan region to taste the pages of the October Washingtonian. To assure that the taster's scores would not be influenced we tore off the page numbers and placed the tasters in a paper bag. Scoring is on a scale of 20, using the Zenger Method, the standard system used at the New Mexico University of Pagination:

THE COVER: RATING: 14.2. Covers can vary markedly in quality depending on how long they have been on the table, room temperature, whether the previous reader has been eating potato chips etc. Ours was a back of the stock sample from the Mayflower Hotel. To avoid the sharp bite of the page edge, our tasters universally tore (not cut) the edges off, leaving a new circumference more delicate and furry. Because so much of this cover is white, the normal confusion of color sequence is simplified: simply start tasting from the white and move carefully into the light blues and thence to the purples, reds and finally, as a piece de resistance, finish with the black suit of Pat Olipant. Executed in this manner, the cover gave our tasters a satisfaction well over average. They recommend, however, if you receive your Washingtonian in the mail, that you peel the address label off first. This may remove a small portion of Olipant's rich coat flavor, but that's a small price to pay for avoiding the gummy aftertaste.

BOOKNOTES: RATING: .789. Only a Cuisinart would do for this undistinguished page, far too reminiscent of '68 vintage New Republic. Mixed with the juice of three watermelons, boiled over night and whipped furiously at high speed, the page still failed to get the nod from any of our tasters.

BLOW-IN CARD: 19.62. This often-neglected delicacy won raves from our tasters. Among the cognescenti it has long been accepted that blow-in cards are often better than the magazine they promote, and the red and black sample from the October Washingtonian is no exception. No need for more than a quick saute with garlic and margarine (never use butter for it reacts disgracefully with the paper's organic acidity). Remove from the pan, quickly fold in four and place on its own plate to the right (never the left) of the main course. If you have extra blow-in cards, leave in an unheated oven overnight and they will still be fresh for the children's lunch box the next day. It will make their classmates jealous and will leave no plaque on their teeth. Do not, however, attempt to pass on bound-in subscription cards to your guests. They will know the difference even if you don't.



To celebrate the opening of Metro's Orange Line, fashion designer Camelia Ray of Georgetown's new toga shop, Future Present, created this exciting new collection modelled by staff members of the Washingtonian and the Metropolitan Council of Governments.

... offered  
a course...  
This was clearly...



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